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The treatment, when the presence of blood clots is established, consists in the administration of quinine, often hypodermically; exhibition of antipyrine; ice bags over the abdomen; hypodermic injections of ergotine; removal to high land, when possible.

One attack does not give immunity to subsequent attacks; indeed, in certain families in which predisposition to this fever seems to be found children have constantly recurring attacks. Negro children never suffer from the disease, and the children of mixed unions, mulattoes, very rarely and always from a mild type, readily yielding to treatment. No data are accessible as to the liability of white children of foreign birth, as there are few or none in the colony. The disease is not more prevalent at one time of the year than at any other.

The other type of fever is much similar to that just described, except that the hemorrhages are cystic in origin and that more boys than girls are attacked by it. It is also more frequent and somewhat less fatal than the former. Apparently no evil after results are found when the age of 12 is passed. I can find no record of any necropsis having been made in either type.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

Foreign and insular statistical reports of countries and cities—Yearly and monthly.

AFRICA—*Lourenço Marquez.*—Month of January, 1903. Estimated population, 7,000. Total number of deaths 49, including enteric fever 1, and 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Sierra Leone.—Weeks ended February 6 and 20. Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths, 16 and 13, respectively. No contagious diseases.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town.*—Two weeks ended March 16, 1903. Estimated population, 1,232. One death. No contagious diseases.

Governors Harbor.—Two weeks ended March 14, 1903. Estimated population, 1,500. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Green Turtle Cay, Abaco.—Two weeks ended March 14, 1903. Estimated population, 3,314. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Nassau.—Two weeks ended March 18, 1903. Estimated population, 12,535. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

AUSTRALIA—*New South Wales—New Castle.*—Month of January, 1903. Estimated population, 48,535. Total number of deaths, 55, including enteric fever 1, whooping cough 1, and 6 from tuberculosis.

Sydney.—Month of January, 1903. Estimated population, 383,386. Total number of deaths, 548, including diphtheria 4, enteric fever 8, scarlet fever 6, whooping cough 3, and 54 from tuberculosis.

Queensland—Brisbane.—Month of December, 1902. Estimated population, 119,428. Total number of deaths, 144; including 2 from enteric fever.

CUBA—*Habana*.—Month of January, 1903. Estimated population, 236,000. Total number of deaths, 474; including diphtheria 4, enteric fever 4, whooping cough 1, and 93 from tuberculosis.

FORMOSA.—Period from July 1 to December 31, 1902, inclusive. Estimated population, 2,797,543. Total number of deaths not reported. One death from diphtheria, typhus 28, dysentery 166, and 265 from plague. The greatest prevalence of plague was in July, August, and December, the number of deaths being 126, 47, and 75, respectively.

FRANCE—*Roubaix*.—Month of February, 1903. Estimated population, 124,660. Total number of deaths, 173; including diphtheria 1, whooping cough 4, and 6 from smallpox.

GERMANY—*Weimar*.—Month of February, 1903. Estimated population, 30,042. Total number of deaths, 29; including 1 from enteric fever.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended March 7, 1903, correspond to an annual rate of 16.6 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 15,075,011.

Bradford.—Two weeks ended January 31, 1903. Estimated population, 281,770. Total number of deaths, 203, including diphtheria 3, enteric fever 1, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 8, and 15 from tuberculosis. Month of February, 1903. Total number of deaths, 385, including diphtheria 13, enteric fever 1, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 11, and 25 from tuberculosis.

London.—One thousand four hundred and fifty deaths were registered during the week, including measles 68, scarlet fever 7, diphtheria 17, whooping cough 65, enteric fever 5, and diarrhea 15. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 16.4 per 1,000. In Greater London 1,944 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 5 from diphtheria, 1 from measles, 12 from whooping cough, smallpox 2, and 4 from diarrhea.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended March 7, 1903, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 25.4 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,093,289. The lowest rate was recorded in Dundalk, viz, 4.0, and the highest in Armagh, viz, 41.2 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 211 deaths were registered, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 1, measles 1, scarlet fever 2, whooping cough 3, and 49 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended March 7, 1903, correspond to an annual rate of 18.5 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,702,912. The lowest mortality was recorded in Paisley, viz, 13.2, and the highest in Edinburgh, viz, 22.1 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths

registered from all causes was 606, including diphtheria 1, measles 15, scarlet fever 4, and 32 from whooping cough.

JAMAICA—Kingston.—Month of February, 1903. Estimated population, 46,542. Total number of deaths, 84, including 19 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Port Antonio.—Three weeks ended March 14, 1903. Estimated population not reported. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases.

JAPAN—Nagasaki.—Ten days ended February 20, 1903. Estimated population, 131,700. Total number of deaths not reported. One death from diphtheria and 1 from enteric fever reported.

MALTA.—Two weeks ended February 21, 1903. Estimated population, 189,749. Total number of deaths, 238, including 6 from measles.

NORFOLK ISLAND.—Month of January, 1903. Estimated population, 971. Total number of deaths, 5, including 4 from epidemic dysentery at the Melanesian Mission Station.

PORTO RICO.—Month of February, 1903. Census population, 953,947. Total number of deaths, 1,894, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 2, and 117 from tuberculosis.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, December 27, 1902, to April 3, 1903.

[Reports received by the Surgeon-General Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service from United States consuls through the Department of State and from other sources.]

[For reports received from June 28, 1902, to December 26, 1902, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for December 26, 1902.]

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	Jan. 17-Jan. 23	.....	1	
Dutch India:				
Java, Batavia.....	Oct. 26-Dec. 13	155	103	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Nov. 25-Jan. 20	.....	96	
Damietta.....	.....do	.....	10	
Behera Province.....	.....do	.....	5	
Gharbieh Province.....	Dec. 2-Jan. 5	.....	2	
Guirgneh Province.....	Dec. 25-Jan. 5	.....	29	
Keneh Province.....	Nov. 25-Jan. 5	.....	7	
Great Britain:				
Malta quarantine island..	To Jan. 17	7	1	On ss. Royal from Alexandria.
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 19-Feb. 10	.....	7	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 16-Feb. 28	.....	548	
Japan:				
Hogo.....	Nov. 9-Nov. 23	3	2	
Karatsu.....	Jan. 13-Jan. 16	.....	6	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	Nov. 2-Feb. 7	368	269	
Provinces.....	.....do	5,312	3,581	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 7	.....	91	
Turkey, Damascus.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31	.....	205	

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	Dec. 28-Feb. 27	.....	466	
Colombia:				
Cartagena.....	Jan. 20-Feb. 15	2	1	
Panama.....	Dec. 16-Mar. 17	44	14	